PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Who Is Responsible for the Venezuela Blockade?

Now that the blockade of Venezuela is on the point of being raised, it may be well to dispel a current misconception regarding the circumstances under which the Anglo-German demonstration was concerted. It has been taken for granted in many quarters that the joint application of force to the Caracas Government was proposed by Germany and arranged during the Emperor WILLIAM's visit to his uncle, EDWARD VII., at Sandringham. A Blue Book recently published by the British Fore gn Office shows that this assumption is ill founded. The proposal came, not from Berlin, but from London.

It should be borne in mind that Emperor WILLIAM's visit to Sandringham took place in November. Now it appears from the Blue Book that, as long ago as July 23, Lord LANSDOWNE, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, wrote, with reference to the British claims against Venezuela, to Mr. Bu-CHANAN, the British representative at Berlin, that " we should be quite ready to confer with the German Government with a view to joint action." On Aug. 14 the Admiralty wrote to the Foreign Office that they would be prepared to establish a blockade of Venezuela " on the understanding that the blockade should be deferred until November, when the unhealthy season is over." This letter from the Admiralty shows why no action was taken until after the Emperor's visit. On Sept. 27, Vice-Admiral DougLas wrote to the Admiralty acknowledging a letter directing him to be " in from the departments and regiments readiness to carry out a naval demonstration off the coast of Venezuela in conjunction with ships of the Imperial German Navy." Early in November created by the detail of officers to the Lord LANSDOWNE several times saw the German Ambassador with reference to 1901. Despite this defect, however, the the subject, and, on Nov 11 and 17 he new bill is worthy of high praise; and wrote to Mr. Buchanan concerning the for its conception and passage, Secreterms of "the joint execution of meas- tary Root deserves the warmest conures of coercion," which in August had gratulations. been postponed until November. These dates and facts conclusively demonstrate that the National Review was right when it asserted that, not the Kaiser's visit, but Lord LANSDOWNE, should be held accountable for "the Venezuela"

It was, then, the British Foreign Office which really initiated the joint demonstration against Venezuela, which led to some deplorable incidents and has occasioned great uneasiness on the part of the American people. It must, on the other hand, be admitted that the species of alliance with Germany, invited by Lord LANSDOWNE, provoked such a storm of disapprobation in Great Britain that the Foreign Office became heartily sick of its project. But Lord LANSDOWNE has not found it easy to escape from the bonds of his own forging. He showed himself willing some time ago to raise the blockade in consideration of a cash payment of \$27,500, and an agreement to refer the question of preferential treatment for the allies to the international court of arbitration at The Hague, Germany, however, has rejected these terms, on the ground that the advance payment of \$27,500 was inadequate, and has insisted that Venezuela shall give her \$340,000 in five equal monthly justallments, the first to be paid on March 15. That is to say, before the question of preferential treatment can be decided by The Hague tribunal, Germany will have received in cash more than twelve times as much as either of her allies.

Honors are even between Great Britain and Germany as regards the arrangements made for adjusting the claims not already adjudicated. Both Powers seem to have been equally willing that their claims should be referred, not to The Hague court of arbitration, but to commissions, and that in the event of disagreement on the part of any of these commissions, an umpire should be appointed by President ROOSEVELT. This concession seems to indicate that both Germany and England desire to conciliate public opinion in the United States, and that they are both pretty well convinced that the attempt to collect by force the debts due by Venezuela was hardly worth the risk of provoking the ill-will of the American people. It will be some time, we imagine, before another European blockade of a Latin-American Republic is undertaken. As for Lord LANSDOWNE, we doubt whether his tardy repentance and naive surprise at the unpleasant outcome of a scheme, which he seems to have framed with a light heart, will shield him from severe rebuke on the reassembling of Parliament

The General Staff Bill.

The Army General Staff bill, which passed both houses of Congress after contenence, completes the reorganization of the army on the modern lines laid down by Secretary of War Root, and brings to a successful end the task which that official planned for himself when he entered the Cabinet of President MCKINLEY in June, 1800. Within this period of much less than four years, Mr. Root has obtained an enlarged army; has replaced the old permanent staff system by a modern detailed staff organization; with the Secretary of the Navy has joined in bringing army and he had, in his bill, attempted to "pronavy into harmonious cooperation in hibit the transportation from the State joint maneuvres, which hereafter are in which they are manufactured of any to be of yearly occurrence; has util- articles, by whomsoever at the time ized the militia of the States in army owned, that had been manufactured by manouvres, likewise to be held annually; ins seen the passage of a Militia bill, which despite certain faults is a vast the rights of the States, survived about

improvement on its century-old predecessor; has created an Army War Col- DEWEY's and SAMPSON's guns opened lege, similar to the very successful Naval War College; has adapted the repudiated them as soon as the frothy uniform of the army to modern conditions; and finally sees the creation of a General Staff.

Good things are said to come in small packages; and the bill providing for the of the final catastrophe that, although General Staff, though one of the most important pieces of army legislation Attorney-General, the Industrial Comever enacted in this country, is no exmission, the Chicago Trust Conference, ception to the rule. It contains only six sections; and one of these, providing and Mr. John D. Rockefeller (see page 5) as sponsors and indorsers of for the retirement of certain officers with the preposterous sections of his bill, in higher rank, is distinctly a " rider." The bill, apart from this section, creates a General Staff corps under rules to be sent out to the country from Washingestablished by the President, and thus defines its duties:

preparation for military operations; to render pro

fessional aid and assistance to the Secretary of

War and to general officers and other superior com-

manders, and to act as their agents in informing and

coordinating the action of all the different officers

who are subject under the terms of this act to the

apervision of the Chief of Staff; and to perform

uch other military duties not otherwise assigned

by law as may be from time to time prescribed by

The corps is to consist of a Chief of

Staff, two general officers and the Brig-

adier-General Chief of Artillery, four

Colonels, six Lieu enant-Co onels, twelve

Majors and twenty Cap'a ns and Leu-

tenants, who while on the staff rank as

Captains to serve for four years, and

then to return to the branches of the

army in which they hold permanent

commissions and to serve there for two

years before becoming eligible for

another staff detail. A very important

provision allows the temporary detail of

staff corps officers to duty with any arm

of the service. The Chief of Staff, under

the direction of the President or of the

Secretary of War under such direction,

is to have supervision of all troops of the

line, and of all the existing staff bureaus

It is to be regretted that details of

officers below the rank of General should

not create vacancies in the arms and

corps from which they may be detailed;

for the withdrawal of forty-two officers

for terms of four years will create tem-

porary vacancies which for the good of

the army ought to be filled just as those

existing staff are filled under the law of

The President's First Battle.

There should be public rejoicing that

he several States and the nation have

emerged with so little injury from the

campaign against associated capital.

Individual politicians in Washington

have suffered in reputation, but that is

A decade and a half ago there was a

peril in the attempt to combine inde-

anti-trust law of 1890 was a sincere effort

to preserve free trade among the several

and a supervision in Washington of

to a commissioner in the new executive

department. The country will hope-

fully wait to see what uses will be made

The two other enactments-the Elkins

law and the law in aid of the con-

duct of suits began by the Attorney-

General-are well enough, and need

not be harmful. Every shipper should

have equal treatment by common car-

riers, and it is for the interest of cor-

Whoever, in the Senate Judiciary Com-

mittee, hit upon the device of calling

upon the Attorney-General, on Dec. 20

relation to " trusts," was a public bene-

factor. He constrained the Adminis-

tration to come out into the open with

its recommendations and reasons, re-

garding both of which unity was thence-

forth assumed to exist in the executive

department. The Attorney-General re-

plied on the third of last month and then

the campaign began in earnest. Mr.

LITTLEFIELD, in the House, consented,

poor man, to be the paw to pull out the

Administration's chestnuts by formulat-

Not one of its essential demands, ex-

cepting that contained in the fifth sec-

tion, has been yielded by Congress, not

even all of that in regard to publicity

Nothing of the sixth and seventh sec-

ions survived discussion. Mr. LITTLE-

FIELD, in his report to the House, fastened

those two sections on the Attorney-

the letter written by Mr. KNOX, to which

" Such legislation, to certainly reach producers

guilty of practices injurious to national and inter-

national commerce, should, in my judgment, take

the form of penalizing the transportation of the

goods produced by the guilty parties, and the Fed-

eral courts should be given power to restrain such

Mr. LITTLEFIELD went on to say that

The guilty sections, so subversive of

transportation at the suit of the Government."

combinations."

set forth in the first section.

reference has just been made:

ing in a bill the legislation it requested.

gued, and speedily decided.

of the discretion placed in his hands

immaterial.

better do.

and departments.

graphing Senators to resist it. " To prepare plans for the national defence and The President may have learned somefor the mobilization of the military forces in time thing from his first political battle. May of war; to investigate and report upon all questions he have a better cause next time. affecting the efficiency of the army and its state of

fire. Even the House of Representatives

seum of partisan politics had sufficiently

It was one of the amusing features

the House, relied on the President, the

order to save what was left of the Roose-

velt-Knox-Littlefield plan the news was

ton that Mr. ROCKEFELLER was tele-

to common sense.

Prof. Clarke's Complete Art of Spelling.

The faculty of the Northwestern University at Evanston is to decide this week whether candidates for admission shall be examined in spelling or whether that old-fashioned requirement shall be dropped and freshmen be allowed to come in without regard to their sins of omission and commission against this obsolescent art. It is an old and just complaint of the college dons that the preparatory schools don't teach their pupils to spell. Boys spell fearfully and wonderfully when they are first taken in hand by the Nourishing Mother; and many of them spell about as badly when she dismisses them with a blessing and a sheepskin. " It's not our business to teach students to spell," say the dons impatiently; and their impatience is natural. A freshman ought to be able to spell; and there is no evident reason why bad spelling should be looked upon with more lenity than mispronunciations or errors in grammar. It is scarcely too much to say that the ordinary freshman can't read, write or spell; and the tutors and professors have to try to beat the higher branches into the noddle of a youth who is more than "shaky" as to the so-called lower ones.

Fault of the schools, the college presidents keep repeating. If it is, the colleges should make the schools do better and keep the boobies out. The truth is that almost every college wants as many students as it can get; likes to advertise its numbers and gains and to exult in its quantity. Besides, large receipts from term fees are a necessity. So the college gates are not shut, as they should be, against boys deficient in the indispensable elementary branches.

Prof. J. SCOTT CLARKE of the English department of Northwestern is one of the severest critics of the spelling of the undergraduates. Last week these sinners were inexpressibly gratified to find this notice on the bulletin board:

" ENGLISH. " Members of the class are advised to pair of the following topics:

"Tariff on Trust Monopley-Bull, Jackson, Han-RISON, HANSEN.

"Cabinet Goverment-BELL, JACKSON, McDotpendent corporations in a trust, but the

OALL, SMITH. Popular Election of Senators

State courts arrested it. The ensuing Emulation in Education. According to the Chicago Tribune. States, and was upheld by the Supreme Prof. CLARKE " explained his odd method Court, but the recent campaign, going of spelling government by declaring he 'rarely spelled out the syllables 'ernstraight in the face of the court, was aimed at national regulation of production and manufacture in each State, toriously poorly 'and frequently dropped an 'n' or an 'r'." That explanation State corporations, not in order to rerecalls the moss-grown anecdote of the move any obstructions in the channels chap who wrote illegibly to keep folks of interstate and foreign commerce, but from finding out how badly he spelled. to do a kind of work which the stock The Northwestern undergraduates have here a sufficient defence of all their exchanges in the large cities would wanderings from orthography; and the Only a little of the control which the candidates for admission have only to campaigners intended should be imdevise a consistent system of dropping parted to the Executive, in the way of letters and syllables. It seems unneccorporation publicity, has been given essary for the faculty to " drop " spelling

science of "dropping" is easily learned. The New Impresario.

from the requirements. Prof. CLARKE'S

The owners of the Metropolitan Opera House in selecting HEINRICH CONRIED as the manager in place of MAURICE GRAU will cause astonishment and arouse speculation. Mr. CONRIED has with signal ability conducted a stock theatre on the German plan, which includes porations that suits producing business occasional " guest " appearances of emiuncertainty and unrest be quickly taken nent performers not members of the to the Supreme Court, thoroughly arcompany. In times now so remote as to have passed beyond the ken of the theatrical reporters, Mr. CONRIED was associated with one HERMANN (not the conjurer) in the direction of some operof last year, for his plan of legislation in etta productions. But he has never been concerned in the management of grand opera, which is a special line of enterprise, requiring knowledge and fellow citizens. nethods not employed in the ordinary

It has been g'ven forth that Mr. Con-RIED purposes to abolish the star system, to engage a company of singers of ordinary Frankfort-on-the-Main or Stuttgart standing, give them many rehearsals and centre the interest of the public on the works produced. He will have no difficulty whatever in abolishing the star system. When the high-priced singers now to be heard at the Metropolitan ask for a guarantee that the money to pay them is in the bank before they sign their contracts, Mr. CONRIED has only to show them that it is not, and not one will cross the ocean. The way will be left quite unobstructed for ob-

scurities from Stettin or Darmstadt. General. He quoted, in this wise, from As for concentrating the interest of this public on operas, that may possibly be done in the course of time. It may take a matter of five or six years, for you must catch your interest before you focus it. Up to the present the evidence all goes to show that the public does not hunger for new operas, but in fact rather objects to them. Indeed, throughout the amusement world the worship of the actor, the individual, the potent personality, prevails. The theatrical managers some time ago discovered the drift of the public fancy, and in order to gratify it made a "star "out of every actor and actress who had the suggestion of attractiveness. Every vaudeville per former who made a hit was taken off

as long as did the Spanish vessels after the vaudeville stage and made the cen-

tral figure of a " farce comedy." Just how Mr. CONRIED is to change all this in the twinkling of an eye is what no one-except possibly himself-knows. But it may be that after a heart-to-heart diminished and all hands had come down talk with that distinguished connoisseur of grand opera, Mr. GEORGE GRISWOLD HAVEN, the German intendant of Irving Mr. LITTLEFIELD had, in his report to Place has seen a great light and has decided to have some pity on the fashionable patrons of the opera, who must have their stars, no matter what the unfashionable public may wish.

Meanwhile the owners of the Metropolitan have put aside the offer of the one man who has had experience in the direction of grand opera and who has made money out of that expensive form of amusement. WALTER DAMBOSCH WAS an applicant for the lease of the house, and it would be interesting to know the real reasons why he did not get it. Mr. DAMROSCH learned the routine of the operatio business under EDMUND C. STANTON and profited by the mistakes of that gentleman. When he subsequently organized a company and gave German opera on the road and in this city, he was thoroughly successful. The public enthusiasm over his short season in February and March, 1895, was what led Mr. GRAU to push forward the later works of WAGNER in German, and induced JEAN DE RESZKE to appear as

Tristan and Siegfried. Mr. DAMROSCH, furthermore, has conducted seasons in which works of the French and Italian schools were performed with the original texts. In all his enterprises he has shown a keen business instinct and that calming diplomacy without which operatic affairs cannot be guided. It may also be remarked that he is a musician and is acquainted with the scores of operas, the duties of singers, the obligations of conductors. Whether Mr. CONBIED is acquainted with these matters remains to be seen. One thing may be prophesied with perfect assurance: if he is not, he is going to get a whole lot of experience and some one is going to pay a whole lot of money for it.

The Testimony of the Miners' Counsel. The last day of the hearing before

the anthracite strike commission did more to dissolve uncertainty as to responsibility for lawlessness and to reveal the true cause of the strike than al! the regular testimony.

In his closing address to the commission the miners' counsel, Mr. CLARENCE S. DARROW, blasted President MITCHELL'S pretence that his followers were not guilty of the many outrages ascribed to them by justifying them. Mr. DARROW gave criminal assaults the union label. Again, Mr. DARROW proved MITCHELL guilty of misrepresentation in saving that the miners struck because of their intolerable conditions of life, by showing the strike to have been ordered by MITCHELL because the operators refused to recognize him as master of the entire mining force. The strike was for recognition."

When an important industrial controversy is topped by the representative of one party to it sanctifying lawlessness, as did Mr. DARROW, the able and lucid argument for law and justice contained in the address, by the representative of the other party, Mr. GEORGE F. BAER, must be regarded as a happy offset.

The "endowed newspaper " has a friend bill for an inexpensive weekly paper, for free distribution to each household in the State " and to be maintained at the expense of the State at each of three colleges. Thus there are to be three inexpensive free weeklies, one at Lawrence, one at Emporia and one at Manhattan. They must be patriotic and not partisan, and each " must contain in each issue at least ore column of local news of interest to pupils and one column of news relating to the State, nation and world." Advertisements of "spirituous liquors, all tobacco, opiates, drugs, patent medicines, shows, theatres, deadly weapons shall be forever excluded.' This device for obtaining " copy " is rather ingenious: " It shall be the duty of each president, professor tutor or other instructor to each week during the line of work of not more than one half as many words as the number of dollars he draws in salary per annum. Each writer's name to be attached

the article. " This attempt to establish a relation beween salary and words is worthy of Kansas; and the whole bill could have come from no other temple of mind.

The American members of the Alaska ribunal are beyond cavil on the part of friends of their British colleagues. To the Hon. ELIHU ROOT belongs the place of LODGE of Massachusetts is probably as accomplished a student of American affairs as there is, and Senator TURNER of Washington has sat upon the bench. And all these gentlemen enjoy the respect of their

The War Department's list of sharpshooters for 1902, made public to honor the men who have won a place on it and to increase the interest in rifle shooting in the army, shows that the Porto Rico Regiment has carried off the prizes and the glory In the list of carbine sharpshooters, thirtytwo of the sixty-seven names are those of members of that regiment, and nineteen of these are native Porto Ricans. The first two in the whole list are American officers, but the third is First Sergeant AIBERTO Zaldo, a Porto Rican, who scored 81.50

per cent. Forty-six men in the Department of the East qualified as sharpshooters with the rifle; nine were of the Porto Rico Regiment, though only two of these were natives. The "high man" of the forty-six is Capt. GRA-HAM, Porto Rico Regiment, one of the best shots in the army, and a very sensible writer on small-arms shooting. In revolver practice the mounted battalion of the Porto Ricans took first place; and the highest company score was made by E Company of that regiment. Anything in the way of rifle records that the Porto Rico Regiment didn't want, the rest of the army got-that was all. Good for our youngest regiment, and may it long continue to

Not Written by Stonewall Jackson. To THE PLITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The poem which you copied from the Richmond Times as having been written by Stonewall Jackson was really written by Henry R. Jackson, who wrote it while serving as Colonel of the First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers in the Mexican War, in 1846. GEORGE H. HARRELL,
Post Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A.
FORT SLOCUM, Feb. 13

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ADMONITION. The Causes of Alleged Social Decadence

as They Appear to One Witness. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President Roosevelt's letter on marriage suggests serious questions. Do not statistics show that there is annually a greater increase in the number of the insane than corresponds to the growth of our population? When has court been so active? Are not all these ab-normal conditions the result of distinct and ascertainable causes, if we but stop a momen

Take, first, the matter of suicide. It is astonishing how many men, and women too. to-day are taking the matter of life in their hands and terminating an existence that has become onerous and worse than worthless to them-life a burden. Where do we find this condition the most prevalent, in the urban or suburban population? Unquestionably in the city, where the struggle for existence is harder, competition more severe, and the needs of life are considered to be more numerous, and thus the incentive to live be yond the income is greater and the class conditions are more plainly marked and dr : n than in the gulet of ordinary rural life. The desire to have what we cannot afford.

but which we see others about us possess. leads both men and women to make extra efforts to obtain a few more dollars to be lavsissed on dress, anuscenier-often ending in dissipation which, entails a few more hours of work daily, robbing the individual of the time that should be devoted to rest and resuperation—or illegitunate means to access the expertation—or illegitunate means to access the expertation—or illegitunate means to access the proportion of others, property, resulting in that worst of all conditions, the devotion and discrace, rendering the individual resiless, discontented and despendent. Again, if the husband cannot provide the course home after other property in the course of the property of ished on dress, amusement—often ending in dissipation which, entails a few more hours of work daily, robbing the individual of the

PLOF. PARKER ON HYMN TUNES.

The Radical Views of the New Organist

of a New York Church. in MILLER of Lincoln, who has irtroduced To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In conthe effect that Prof. Horatio Parker of Vale has been engaged as organist of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church it is interesting to recall his pronunciamento given in the course of an address before the Episcopal Club of Massachusetts early in 1899. Prof. Parker's paper attracted wide attention, not only in our American parts but the British press had something to pass upon it by way of comment.

The distinguished Yale professor took the ground that the Episcopal Hymnal is "a painful exhibition of vulgarity tempered by in-competency." Another Anglican chant, he idded, is "a musical trilobite, scarcely to be distinguished from a vegetable." He gave distinguished from a vegetable." He gave it as his opinion that the best hymn tunes came from Germany—a statement to which editorial writers in the Connecticut valley took prompt exception—and the worst hymn tunes crop up in America! The New England village choir quartet and the Moody and Sankey tunes—these are the engines of war. Prof. Parker thought, that have done infinite harm to religion. And i ought to add that he deprecated the disuse of the old-fashioned minor tunes and the widespread vogue of what the then lecturer styled "the mawkishness and platitudes of modern hymnology". This is indeed a timely recollection, because Prof. Parker is coming to New York at a time when agencies for promoting the spiritual welfare of our young men (university associations as well) are arranging big "men's meetings" on Sunday afternoons, and one of the great enjoyments of the gatherings is the singing in unison of favorite old hymns. I know this to be a fact, because I have sat in the audience and heard the opinions and expressions of the men.

"Lend, Kindly Light," as set to music by the whole-souled J. B. Dykes: Bishop Heber's Sanctus, also by Dykes, and the Baring-Gouldiers," all come under the ban determined by Prof Parker of Yale. But there is a ray of hope. The condemnation of the chant was qualified, for it was the Anglican chant, that was put in the trijobite category. The disposition of the Roman, or, more accurately, Gregorian chant, remains to be seen. Prof. Parker has been quite observing heretofore, and may we not expect Notanda when he comes into the great borough of Manhattan? To be sure, some Catholic congregations still cling to the florid masses and might possibly resent the introduction of the Gregorian tones as

not expect Notanda when he comes into the great borough of Manhattan? To be sure, some Catholic congregations still cling to the florid masses and might possibly resent the introduction of the Gregorian tones as strongly as did the late Lord Bishop Wilberforce who declared that he never heard one without wanting to lie down on his stomach and how! But New York has long regarded with pride the musical ability of the chancel charisters in St. Paul's, Fifty-minth street and Columbus avenue. Prof. Edmund Hurley, who is organist there, admits of no musical settings for the mass proper save the Gregorian compositions, and the English hymnary is almost entirely the fruit of the late Father Alfred Young's labors in the field of church music

music

In Prof. Parker's address, binted at early in
this letter, he found much to condemn. He
passed over the Grecorian system. Will it co
down when he discusses the music of our day
in New York? Garrett Baier Stubbs. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

Women and Pistols.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I have just read in THE SUN of the 11th inst. the letters of "E. H." and "Business Woman." So long as they do not defend themselves they have no right to compiain. An efficient remedy is easily within their reach. It is piainly the duty of every woman to carry a good platol, and kill every man who subjects her to gross indignity. She should do her duty regardless of the consequences, which I guess would be less unpleasant that the endurance of such conduct. ASTOR, Fla., Jan. 30.

in the columns of THE SUN?

WHOM TO KISS, AND WHEN. And How Often-By a Woman Who Thinks

She Knows.

Helen Oldfield in the Chicago Tribune. There are still occasions, however rare, then inactivity, much as it has fallen into when inactivity, much as it has label it disfavor, continues to be masterly. One of these is with regard to kissing. When a modest maiden is in doubt as to whether or no she should kiss or allow herself to be kissed. of consanguinity she best displays her wisom by giving herself, not him, the benefit of the doubt, and so refraining from oscula-

An absolutely safe list of men whom it is allowable to kiss might be compiled from the list given in the book of common prayer f persons whom it is forbidden to marry There can be no possible impropriety in any oman's being kissed by her father, grandfather, brother, uncles, &c., whenever occasion may offer; still, public opinion is much less in favor of kissing than of yore, and affectionate greetings are no longer con-sidered good form in market places, or what inswers to them in the present generation. To the prayer book may be added cousins.

within the degrees forbidden in marriage by the Roman Catholic Church, but these n moderation. The young man cousin who is greedy in the matter of kisses from his pretty cousin is not to be trusted, he

Should be denied.

Kisses of greeting, or parting, of good night, good morning and of congratulation

From the rosehad you've shaken the delicate dew. What you've touched you may take—

A noted "lady killer" of a past generation, who had been engaged many times, and who bonsted to his intimates that no woman had ever refused an offer of his hand in marriage, was once asked why, in that case, he was still a bachelor "Because I am waiting until I can find a woman who will not permit me to kiss her before we are married," he replied.

Even though a woman he fully assured of the inevitableness, in due time, of her marriage, she will be wise not to be too liberal of her caresses. Most things in this world are rated as valuable in direct proportion to their rarity. Were diamonds as common as pebbles they would be worth no more commercially than the common stones of the heach and highway. Moreover, one may have too much of a good thing. King Midas's story is an old one. "Too much water drowned the miller." It is a common practice with confectioners to allow a new apprentice all the candy which he or she can eat, certain that in a little while the surfeit of sweet will destroy all taste for sugar in any form. It is human nature essentially to tire of what we have much of and to prize most the fruit which hangs highest and is most difficult to obtain.

Consequently, the woman who is chary of

Consequently, the woman who is chary of her favors who is niggardly even with her caresses will find that her lover values them all the more, and that his respect, as well as his affection, for her becomes the greater in proportion as he hopes rather than is sure of her. It has long been a maxim that no man shall kiss and tell; nevertheless, the woman is safest by far of whom there is nothing which it were better it were left untold.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Unhappy rush headlong into the maelstrom of Social istic atheism. Russia has her ambition not only to rule in Constantinople, but in Persia. Whether she goes by way of the Balkans, or, as I think she will, by way of Armenia and isia Minor, taking the Turks in the rear and at the same time securing the approaches to Persia, it will make no change in the mad plots of the Socialistic atheists of France, Italy Spain, Austria and Germany. They appear

It seems now only a question of a short time when they will cause a revolution in Italy and probably assassinate the Pope as well as the King. You may say this is madness. Of course it is madness. They are mad, and you can expect nothing from them but madness. The French people may vote by an overwhelming majority to turn out the present Socialistic-atheist Ministry, but if they do, the Ministry will retain power ilegally, contrary to the Constitution, by force of arms, even if they have to deluge France with blood. They seem to me to have become impatient waiting for the Pope's natural death, which may not be for years To destroy the Papacy first, and then the kings and the rich is their object. They want their Heaven now, as well as here, they will wait no longer for "evolution." or for the "Parliament of Man." as more conservative atheists advise. They hate God and despise the promise of heaven in the future life. They want it now; and they want it quick. It is a terrible prospect in the near future. It may be nearer than any suspect. Meana crusade against what are called "the trusts," but we are not put in possession of full information, we have no bill of particulars, we have not exact details, to enable us to judge what evils exist and what remedy right reason can approve. In a word we are asked, by both political parties, to vote blindfolded. There are still some cautious voters who refuse point blank to do so, for they do not know what it is to fear when they feel they are in the right. I have pointed to the coming storm in Europe, in order to warn those who are still open to reason. I see in the present movement a very grave danger of creating class hatred. The logical conclusion is to sternly oppose all attempts at creating class hatred.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 12

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of to day appears a letter on "The Lost Dauphin,"

which is interesting, but incomplete.

Not only did the great French lawyer and statesman, Jules Favre, recognize Nauendorff as the missing son of Louis XVI., but when Nauendorff died in Holland the Dutch Government not only gave a death certificate as that of Louis XVII. of gave a death certificate as that of Louis XVII. of France, recognizing him officially as such, but piaced a tombstone over his grave with the same inscription, to be seen to day. His son died child-less about three years ago in Holland. The Dauchin never died in the prison of the Temple in Paris, but escaped, and when Louis XVIII. built the Chapelle Explatoire in the Boulevard Haussman, Paris, he asked the Pope to bless the building, as it contained the remains or what was believed to be the remains of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette and the Dauphin, "as there was no proof that the Dauphin was dead." Count d'Haussonville in his Temple, initially line child was substituted for him.
Louis XVIII. and Charles X. were worthle
characters, as history shows, and would not su
render a throne they occupied for any righteo
restoration.
Washington, Feb. 8.

If It's a signature? To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Don't you think the enclosed signature worthy a guess

HANNA REPLIES TO BAER. Explains Why the Civic Federation Failed

to Act at a Crucial Time. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Mark Hanna, a leading spirit in the Civic Federa-Hanna, a reating spirit in the Civic Federa-tion, which was criticised by President. Paer in his statement several days ago to the Coal Strike Commission for back-ing out after making an affort to end the coal strike, replies to Mr. Baer in an in-terview in the Washington Post, in which

"I believe the American people have such a profound contempt for Mr. Baer that anything he may say on that subject will not be accorded any consideration."

He then referred to the following re-

He then referred to the following remarks of Mr. Baer in regard to the Civic Federation:

At a crucial time, when they had heard our discussions and we had met the committee which they had appointed, they discussions to the report the committee was willing to make, even though it would be a report of inability to agree. Nor did they have the manly purpose to meet again and reader to each side the services which they proclaimed they wanted to render, namely, the power of conditation and the effort, by honest talk, to bring them together. But for the mere purpose of saving their faces, for fear no advantage for the time being could come to the particular interests they represented, they never convened.

"The reason we did not meet to hear that

never convened.

"The reason we did not meet to hear that report," said Mr. Hanna, "was that we were advised by one of the railroad presidents that it would be useless. Mr. Thomas, president of the board of directors of the Eric Railroad, which is one of the coalcarrying roads, is the gentleman who advised me that the Federation would be useless in assembling and hearing vised me that the Federation would be wasting time in assembling and hearing the report of the committee. He explained that no good would come of it and that the operators would not yield. For that reason the Federation did not meet to hear the re-port; and I repeat that I do not care what Mr. Baer says about it.

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S SUITE It Comprises 17 Persons, Some Relatives of Powerful Men in China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-In the suite which the new Chinese Minister, Bir Cheng-Tung Liang Cheng, will bring to Wash ington with him will be seventeen persons. Besides this suite the new Minister will bring with him twelve young men, who will become students in this country at their own expense. Among them are the grandson and two grand-lephews of the Chinese Grand Secretary. Sun Chianani, formerly c ancell or of the University of Pekin and imperial tutor to the present Emperor of China.

In the Minister's suite will be a number of the China.

of relatives of powerful men in China.
The First Secretary of Legation will be
Chen Chao-Chang, whose titles and record
are described by the terms Haulin Academist second rank red hutton, first-class expectant Tactai of Kuangsi Province, and formerly acting Provincial Judge of that province. Among others in the Minister's suite will be a son of the Tatar General, Chin Sing, who has travelled both in Europe and the United States; Li-Kuo-Yu. Charling of Lower Kangau; Cai Sien (Manin-Chief of Lower K.angsu; Chi Sim (Manchu, expectant hist-class secretary of one of the six boards, son of H. E. Governor. Tuan Fang, actirig Viceroy of the Huakuang Provinces; Chang Wan-Cheng, brevet sixth tank button, son of the late vice-president of the Board of Revenue; Chang Yin-Huan. G. C. M. G., Special Ambassador to Queen Victoria's Jubilee and former Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru: Chung Pao-Hai, expectant Prefect of Chektang. Pao-Hai, expectant Prefect of Chekiang, formerly Chinese Consul at New York, and several others, some of whom have already been attachés in Chinese legations, either in Japan or abroad.

CHICAGO THE NEW BABEL. Prof. Back Finds 40 Tongues Spoken There

From the Chicago Tribune.

Constantinople, with its mature reputation as the first cosmopolitan city of the world. will now please pass the palm to Chicago As an illustration of a bewildering melange of races, the Sultan's capital may be good enough for the comparative degree, but for the superlative there is now none Chicago.

So says a University of Chicago professor. Carl Derling Buck of the comparative philology department, in a pamphlet the pubas a part of the series of decennial publica-tions. The pamphlet is entitled "A Sketch of the Linguistic Conditions of Chicago. and awards first honors in cosmopolitanist to this city on the score of there being four-teen languages besides English spoken by perma nent colonies of more than 10,000 per-sons each, and, in all, some forty different

tongues

Prof. Buck disposes of the claims of Constantinople and Cairo in a single paragraph.

Their cosmopolitanism is merely transient while that of Chicago is enduring. Travel lers who have sone into ecstasies over the

tween Stamboul and Galacian and whole the confusion of tongues is the worst since Babel

In fact, Prof. Buck calls the linguistic situation which obtgins in Chicago "an unparalleled babel of foreign tongues," and then he continues.

"I say unparalleled babel with all due regard to claims of Constantinople, Caire, and other cties of the Orient, past and present In Constantinople, with the heterogeneous constituency of the army and the harem sugmented by the ranks of European officials and visitors, the number of languages represented may on occasions be as great as membered that only a few of these languages are spoken by large bodies of the populalistion, whereas in Chicago there are some fourteen languages besides English, each of which is spoken by 10,000 or more persons. Newspapers appear regularly in ten languages and church services may be heard in about twenty languages.

"Chicago is the second largest Bohemian city in the world, the third Swedish, the third Norwegian, the fourth Polish, the fifth German (New York being the fourth). In each, the continues of the proper spoken by numbers ranging from half a dozen to half a million and aggregating over 1,000,000.

Prof. Buck carried on his investigations by temporary residence in the various colonies in Chicago, which are really little cities within the metropolis, each speaking its own language, clinging to its hereditary customs, and in large part governing itself Besides the numeral statistics which he collected he studied the linguistic conditions of the second and third generations of foreign-born persons, finding that the children of immigrants generally speak English as well as their native tongue, but that the grandchildren, as a rule, never learn the fereign language and speak only English.

Here are the nationalities which Prof. Buck found in the city and the approximate number of persons speaking their native tongues.

Sonno Polish. 125,000 Chinese. 1.000.

20,000	Armesian	100
10,000	Icelandic	100
10,000	Bulgarian, less than 100	
7,000	Japanese, less than 100	
4,000	Herton, less than 100	
2,000	Esthonian, less than 100	
2,000	Faaque, less than 100	
2,000	Faaque, less than 100	
3,000	Faaque, less than 100	
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Nan's Regalem

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Behold th How long before we hear the funeral chant,

The shame we feel for that unholy ran dethinks the crisping souls of hell hold carn val. Over the perpetrators of that ghastly deed.

erraming aloud in fitful clanging chorus tale of Nan. May you this warning heed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This is the be